

do), containing a little water. The straps are picked up with a pair of forceps used in applying them to the sheets, and while held in the forceps are laid on the moistened lower pad, while the upper one is pressed down upon it. In this way the straps can be moistened very rapidly and one soon learns to regulate the amount of water in the pan so that they will get just the right amount of moisture.

HERBARIUM OF THE NEW MEXICO AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE

### SHORTER NOTES

THE CEDAR OF LEBANON. — I have read the compilation of notes on *Cedrus Libani* in TORREYA, and as usual in similar publications botanists alone are made to figure. William Lithgow, a Scotch traveller, visited the Lebanon Grove in 1611 and found twenty-four trees much burnt in one grove, and spoke of another of seventeen trees nine miles west.

One of the first trees planted in Britain is at Bretby, Derbyshire, planted in 1676. The late Sir J. D. Wolff, "Rambling Recollections," Vol. 2, p. 18, seems to have known Rustem Pacha (spoken of by J. D. Hooker) who told him that he replanted the Lebanon Grove with young trees from the Brussels Botanical Garden! (This ought to be easily verified.)

Professor Marquand's tree at Princeton had a fine growth and lots of cones a year or two ago, but remains quite pyramidal (see Downing's 1859 ed.).

JAMES MACPHERSON

TRENTON, NEW JERSEY

SUBMERGED WILLOWS. — My attention was called during the past summer to an interesting illustration of the tenacity with which our common willows cling to life. An artificial lake was formed in my vicinity last year by damming a small brook, making a lake nearly a mile long and fifty feet deep at the deepest point. Part of the valley which was covered by the water was occupied by a thicket of willows. These were left standing with the belief that they would soon rot away and disappear, and were covered so that their topmost branches were five or six feet below

the surface of the water. During the past summer the lake was drained to allow repairs upon the dam. The willows had at this time been under water for seventeen months without once being exposed to the air. At the end of the first week they were distinctly green with a new growth of leaves, and in less than two weeks were in full leaf. Apparently, but for the filling of the pond a second time, they would have continued their growth from the point \* at which they had been interrupted nearly a year and a half before, and would have been little the worse for the experience.

HENRY C. BEARDSLEE

ASHEVILLE SCHOOL,  
ASHEVILLE, N. C.

SOME CROCUSES GROWN IN A NEW YORK ROOM. — Temperature variable ; daytime about  $70^{\circ}$  F.; night almost that of outdoors. Soil loam and sand. Planted October 31, 1908. Twelve bulbs — nine unnamed and three of the Sir Walter Scott variety. They were planted in an unglazed clay pot 8" in diameter, 3" deep and placed under a desk in the coolest part of the room. In about five weeks they were set in a south window which received direct sunlight for about five hours of the day. For several weeks the leaves of the nine unnamed bulbs grew rapidly and the bud sheaths looked promising, then growth ceased and the leaves turned yellow at the tips. The Sir Walter Scott plants showed almost no evidence of growth. So after five or six weeks in the window, the entire dozen were deemed failures and they were banished to their former corner under the desk. There they were neglected, save for an occasional drink. After having been in that subdued light for about four weeks, a bud was discovered on one of the Sir Walter Scott crocuses. It opened on February 9, 1909, and in a few days was followed by a second blossom. The second Sir Walter Scott began to bloom February 20, 1909, and had three blossoms. The third has at present, March 5, 1909, two thrifty looking buds.

GRACE L. MORRISON

TEACHERS COLLEGE

\* The condition of the willows at the time they were submerged — whether in leaf or only in bud — would be of interest. — EDITOR.

NEW STATIONS FOR EUROPEAN PLANT IMMIGRANTS. — In my field work for the past few months in eastern West Virginia, making extensive economic botanical collections, I repeatedly inquired for any plants from which brooms were made, and was shown a wild specimen of *Cytisus scoparius* (L.) Link, by a native who informed me that it was sometimes used to make "snow" brooms. The plant was growing on an old deforested hillside, one mile east of Pickens, Randolph County, and was 200 yards or more from any path or cultivated field, with no evidence of previous habitations. None of the natives had a common name for this plant, and few had noticed it, except a German, who was acquainted with the plant in Europe. He informed me that it was called "Ginster" in the old country. The range of *Cytisus scoparius* is given as Nova Scotia and the coast region of Massachusetts, Delaware and Virginia, where it is often used as a sand-binder.

Close to the *Cytisus*, I found several specimens of *Ulex europaeus* L. This was called "thistle" by the natives, doubtless on account of its excessively prickly character. The range of *Ulex* is given from southern New York to eastern Virginia near the coast, where it is cultivated as noted under the above species. I have not found these plants elsewhere in the state.

Specimens of both species are preserved in the botanical department of the Field Museum of Natural History.

HURON H. SMITH,

FIELD MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY,  
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

## PROCEEDINGS OF THE CLUB

FEBRUARY 24, 1909

The Club met at the Museum of the New York Botanical Garden at 3:30 P. M. In the absence of the President and both Vice-Presidents, Mr. Fred J. Seaver was called to the chair. Eight persons were in attendance.

After the reading and approval of the minutes of the meeting for February 9, the following names were presented for membership: Mrs. Pamela Eakin, 38 Oakwood Avenue, Arlington, N. J.,